

'Toronto the Good' Pledges Excitement Too as Summit Nears

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — When a rusty freighter carrying 174 Indian Sikhs nudged illicitly into a rocky Nova Scotia cove last summer, one of the Sikh immigrants waded ashore, attache case in hand, and asked the first resident he met for help in summoning a taxi to Toronto, more than 1,000 miles away by road.

Like more than a million Indians, Hungarians, Chinese and people from the Caribbean who have settled in Toronto since World War II, the Sikhs were lured to a city that has outgrown its image as one of the continent's fastest-growing and most ethnically diverse metropolises.

With 2.1 million people, Toronto is also by far the safest city of its size in North America, with rates of murder, robbery, car theft and subway violence comparable to what many U.S. cities experienced in the 1950s.

For three days beginning Sunday, the city that calls itself "the most livable city in North America" will be host to the

annual economic summit meeting of the seven leading industrial democracies.

President Ronald Reagan and the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan will be in the city to discuss exchange rates, agricultural subsidies and the role of gold. But civic and business leaders hope that the official delegations and the 2,300 journalists assigned to the event will discover that the city known for decades as Toronto the Good has shed much of its dullness to become one of the most appealing modern cities anywhere.

"In the postwar era, we had lots of civility, but not a great deal of color and excitement," Art Eggleton, 44, the city's mayor, said last week. "Now, we've got the excitement, without losing the civility."

As he spoke, work crews were hauling new carpets and paintings into his office, which is to be used by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for his initial meetings with each of the six other leaders. The improvements are part of a \$1.5-million effort by the city and the province of Ontario to use the summit meeting to promote

Toronto, particularly in its rivalry with Athens to play host to the 1996 Summer Olympics.

Some of the old Toronto staidness remains. Recent moves to permit shopping on Sunday afternoons were defeated because of opposition from church and civic groups. Winters, too, are depressingly long and cold, with a penetrating dampness that sweeps in off Lake Ontario and drives virtually the entire monied class of the city to vacations in Florida and the Caribbean.

And the boom in growth has not come without growing pains. Toronto faces problems with traffic congestion and in providing housing that people of modest means can afford. The number of homeless people is rising, although still relatively small for a city of Toronto's size. In addition, there are fears of a recession if a free-trade agreement with the United States is put into effect.

Today, however, the city's prosperity is reflected by the downtown area, which is becoming as striking architecturally as Atlanta or Chicago. Dozens of skyscrapers face the lake, and many of them are linked

by a subterranean concourse with six miles (9.7 kilometers) of shops, cinemas and restaurants.

It is a city so clean that one of the U.S. film companies shooting in Toronto last year had a garbage crisis. One lunchtime, a city sanitation truck moved down the street where the film was being shot and removed rubbish the production crew had distributed to make the neighborhood look like New York. After an urgent telephone call, the city brought the garbage back.

The arrival of Caribbean immigrants has given Toronto the largest black community in Canada. But there has been little racial strife. Nor are there slums of the kind familiar in many big U.S. cities, because a \$200-million-a-year subsidized housing policy avoids concentrating poor tenants in high-rise buildings, or in any one area of the city.

And with unemployment in Toronto below 3 percent, virtually anybody looking for work can find it. "A ghetto is only a ghetto if you can't work your way out of it," said Rossana Scotti, who until recently ran a metropolitan office for ethnic affairs.

WORLD BRIEFS

Aquino Seeking Aid on Swiss Visit

GENEVA (UPI) — President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines, making only her second trip outside the country since a coup attempt August last year, arrived here Monday to begin a six-day visit of the Chinese takeover in 1971 that the city is expected to have the largest Chinese community in North America by the early 1990s. According to city estimates, the Chinese invested between \$1 billion and \$2 billion in real estate in Toronto in 1987.

The Chinese population has surpassed 200,000, and is growing so rapidly with new immigrants leaving Hong Kong ahead of the Chinese takeover in 1971 that the city is expected to have the largest Chinese community in North America by the early 1990s. According to city estimates, the Chinese invested between \$1 billion and \$2 billion in real estate in Toronto in 1987.

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Mr. Morote, known by the rebels as "Comrade Remigio," is second in command of Shining Path, the Maoist group that has been waging a guerrilla campaign in Peru for eight years. He will seek aid for her heavily indebted nation and will also seek to speed up the recovery of \$1 billion in embattled funds that Ferdinand Marcos, the former president, has deposited in Swiss banks. She will speak on Tuesday to the annual meeting of the United Nations' International Labor Organization.

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In Gesture to Jackson, Dukakis Agrees to Call South Africa 'Terrorist'

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service
MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts has defused a potential conflict with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson by having his advisers agree that South Africa could be labeled a "terrorist state" the Democratic Party's 1988 platform.

The move came Sunday as the Democrats wrapped up a drafting session that indicated they hoped to leave the convention in Atlanta July with a party more united at any time since 1976.

The Dukakis and Jackson campaigns disagreed over Mr. Jackson's position that the platform could call for a freeze in the Pentagon budget and declare that the United States would not be the first to use nuclear weapons in a war.

But sides to the two candidates,

and the Jackson and Dukakis supporters on the platform drafting committee, left here talking mostly about what united them rather than about their differences.

"To the members of the press

he hoped for blood, you will find

the floors clean," Eleanor Holmes Norton, Mr. Jackson's platform representative, told the participants at the conclusion of the session.

"And you find them clean in my view," Mr. Jackson said. "The Republicans in Arms supporters are at pains to open and collaborate with us."

Governor Dukakis still faces several hurdles before he can feel assured of a peaceful convention in Atlanta and a united party in the fall election campaign against Vice President George Bush.

But the tone of these platform discussions suggested that both sides of the impasse will yield.

Dukakis and Mr. Jackson have agreed to the dumping of racism and the

adoption of tough documents

on human rights.

Many of the party's constituency groups appear willing to accept a platform without all the liberal language. Mr. Mondale, chairman of the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., has advocated.

The draft language handed out

at the end of the session, for example, refers to "reproductive choice" — women rather than "abortion,"

word that was not mentioned during the public discussions.

But it does call directly for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, something omitted from a draft document distributed Friday.

One of the participants, Janice

hurmond, whose father was Mr.

Jackson's high school football coach, said: "We've had debates, but

there's an overriding goal to elect

Democrats."

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson won three times more white votes than the 1984 primaries he did four years ago, but he remained heavily dependent on the ballots of blacks, who provided him with two-thirds of his 6.6 million votes this year.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis, whose campaign has stressed his immigrant roots, translated this into overwhelming support among Roman Catholics and Jews. Of the 9.7 million votes Mr. Dukakis won in this year's Democratic presidential primaries in which delegates were at stake, 4.1 million of them were provided by Catholics and 1.2 million were cast by Jews.

Mr. Dukakis won fewer than 200,000 black votes with most of the rest of his vote, about 3.5 million ballots, coming from white Protestants.

These were among the findings of an analysis by The New York Times of polls of voters after they had cast their ballots in this year's primaries.

The analysis was based on 10 New York Times-CBS News Polls, 14 polls conducted by CBS News, 3 polls conducted by ABC News and a poll conducted by NBC News.

The polls covered 30 of the 33 states that held primaries where delegates were at stake. The popu-

lar vote count is based on all 33 of these states.

The study suggested that Mr. Jackson was in a strong position to win back Catholic voters who have strayed from the Democrats in recent elections. It also showed, however, that the Massachusetts governor did not improve his standing substantially among white Protestants, who constitute about two-fifths of the nation's registered Democrats.

The study found that Mr. Jackson doubled his overall primary vote by increasing his strength among both whites and blacks. He received 6.6 million ballots this year as against 3.5 million in comparable primaries four years ago.

Mr. Jackson clearly made something of a breakthrough among whites, more than doubling his share of the white vote. He won 2.1 million white votes this year, compared with 650,000 in 1984. In 1988, Jackson got 12 percent of the white votes while in 1984 he took 5 percent.

Looked at another way, 31 percent of the total ballots cast for Mr. Jackson this year came from white voters, compared to 20 percent of his 1984 ballots.

But black voters remained the heart of Mr. Jackson's constituency. For every white vote Mr. Jackson won this time, he got two ballots from blacks.

In 1984, Mr. Jackson received 77

percent of the black vote, which translated into a total of 2.3 million ballots. In 1988, Mr. Jackson won a larger share of a bigger black vote, but he got 92 percent of all ballots cast by blacks this year, amounting to 4.39 million votes.

Mr. Dukakis also owed a great deal to the ethnic factor, albeit a different one. Mr. Dukakis, whose parents were born in Greece, referred to himself repeatedly as the "son of immigrants." His campaign laid heavy stress on winning support from Catholics and Jews.

It did so, Mr. Dukakis, who is Greek Orthodox, won 60 percent of the Catholic vote, 75 percent of the Jewish vote but just 43 percent of the white Protestant vote.

The study found sharply different patterns among younger voters and older voters. Mr. Jackson narrowly outpolled Mr. Dukakis among voters under 30 years of age, 38 percent to 35 percent.

This difference was partly accounted for by the fact that blacks constituted a larger share of the young electorate.

Racist Skinheads Alarm U.S.

Hate Crimes Link American and English Youths

By Katherine Bishop

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A neo-Nazi political movement that has produced racially motivated crimes in England and has taken root among teenagers in the United States with a force that has alarmed law-enforcement authorities and civil rights groups.

Both in the United States and in England, the teen-agers, called skinheads, with their shaved heads and high-topped leather boots with white laces, are instantly recognizable. But what differentiates the white supremacist skinheads from teen-agers who are merely adopting the fashion is a link to racist rock and roll bands and to some of America's most virulent hate groups.

This month, at least five young men are facing court proceedings around the United States in separate cases of what the authorities believe are hate crimes ranging from intimidation to murder. They are accused of crimes including the stabbing death of a black bus driver who was a witness to vandalism and the terrorizing of a black teacher with the demand that she pay a "nigger tax" to walk the streets.

Of particular concern to the authorities is an organization of young racists known as the White Aryan Movement, which includes skinheads and has headquarters in Fallbrook, California. It is headed by John Metzger, who is not a skinhead. He is the 20-year-old son of Tom Metzger, a former California Ku Klux Klan who now heads the White Aryan Resistance.

"We've been working with them for two years," said John Metzger, referring to the skinheads. "I put myself on the back a little bit for organizing them. We've been able to be an influence and fine-tune their perceptions. We're filling a void in their lives."

An important aspect of the neo-Nazi skinhead subculture is the racist rock-and-roll music. Much of their recruitment effort is centered around night spots frequented by teen-agers.

In Chicago, a group that calls itself both Romantic Violence and CASH, for Chicago Area Skinheads, maintains ties with London skinheads and sells recordings of the British racist rock group Skrewdriver as well as similar American bands like Final Solution, White Pride and U.S. Chaos. Much of the skinheads' recruiting has taken place at a teen-age rock club called Medusa's in Chicago.

But in Washington, D.C., skinheads have been involved in attacks

against homosexual men since 1986, according to the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force.

In the last year, the skinheads' activity has escalated into acts of violence that have resulted in the lodging of criminal charges in San Jose, California, Tampa, Florida, and Chicago.

In the San Jose case, Kenneth L. Allen, 20, pleaded guilty to a charge of felony concerning the black teacher and was sentenced to two years in prison. He was one of a group of about a dozen local skinheads who confronted the woman on the street and, according to witnesses, threatened to lynch her. She was able to escape with the help of passers-by.

In an interview at the time of his arrest last July, Mr. Allen explained the incident by saying: "We are racial and she was black. We don't like the black minority or other immigrant races. We're into white supremacy."

Michael Popolizio, the deputy district attorney prosecuting the case, called it "a despicable kind of conduct based on a philosophy of hate."

Equally disturbing problems have occurred in the Los Angeles area, home of the Reich Skinheads, a gang headquartered in the suburb of Chatsworth. Their former leader, Michael C. Martin, 18, is on four years probation after serving 180 days in jail. He pleaded guilty to terrorizing a Hispanic family.

The number of violent skinhead crimes against minorities has also been growing in parts of Florida. On Monday, Dean McKee, 16, is to stand trial in Tampa for first-degree murder in the stabbing death of a black transient last December.

Law-enforcement and other groups concerned over racist violence said they take some solace in the fact that the rebellious nature of the skinheads makes them difficult to organize into a mass movement. "This is not the Klan kidie corps," said Leonard Zeskind of the Center for Democratic Renewal, a group based in Kansas City, Missouri, that monitors racist activities.

"Virtually everywhere they are, they're engaged in criminal activity," said Irwin Stull, head of the fact-finding department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York, which estimates that there are approximately 2,000 neo-Nazi skinheads nationwide. "We've also discerned a noticeable amount of anti-Jewish vandalism that's a distinct pattern."

In New York City, Inspector Michael A. Markman, the commander of the Bias Incident Investigating Unit of the Police Department, said the unit had investigated every case since 1980 in which a person has been victimized because of race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation. He said that while skinheads have a presence in the city, "We have not experienced skinheads as a hate group."

But in Washington, D.C., skinheads have been involved in attacks



EYEBALLS ON MOONBALL — President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, follow a high shot during a doubles tennis match pitting Secretary of State George P. Shultz and partner against Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and partner, Mr. Baker's team won. The match was part of a White House tournament for the benefit of Mrs. Reagan's drug-abuse program.

Jackson Tripled White Vote Over 1984

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

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The polls covered 30 of the 33 states that held primaries where delegates were at stake. The popu-

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The study suggested that Mr. Jackson was in a strong position to win back Catholic voters who have strayed from the Democrats in recent elections. It also showed, however, that the Massachusetts governor did not improve his standing substantially among white Protestants, who constitute about two-fifths of the nation's registered Democrats.

The study found that Mr. Jackson doubled his overall primary vote by increasing his strength among both whites and blacks. He received 6.6 million ballots this year as against 3.5 million in comparable primaries four years ago.

Mr. Dukakis also owed a great deal to the ethnic factor, albeit a different one. Mr. Dukakis, whose parents were born in Greece, referred to himself repeatedly as the "son of immigrants." His campaign laid heavy stress on winning support from Catholics and Jews.

It did so, Mr. Dukakis, who is Greek Orthodox, won 60 percent of the Catholic vote, 75 percent of the Jewish vote but just 43 percent of the white Protestant vote.

The study found sharply different patterns among younger voters and older voters. Mr. Jackson narrowly outpolled Mr. Dukakis among voters under 30 years of age, 38 percent to 35 percent.

This difference was partly accounted for by the fact that blacks constituted a larger share of the young electorate.

Report Likely to Clear Meese of Crimes but Criticize His Behavior

By Philip Shonan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even though an independent prosecutor's report is not expected to accuse Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d of criminal wrongdoing, Justice Department officials say it will almost certainly provide strong evidence that Mr. Meese was insensitive to the appearance of impropriety.

The report is expected to be made public later in June. After its publication, Mr. Meese faces an internal disciplinary review that, according to Justice Department officials, could result in a departmental recommendation to President Ronald Reagan that Mr. Meese be dismissed.

The report by the independent prosecutor, James C. McKay, is a culmination of more than a year of investigation.

Law-enforcement officials say it will detail several instances in which Mr. Meese's conduct, although not criminal, may have violated federal ethics rules, including a 1965 Executive Order that prohibits actions that "create the appearance of using public office for private gain."

The order also bars government employees from creating the appearance of "preferential treatment" to any organization or person, impeding government efficiency or economy, losing complete independence of impartiality" or "affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the government."

Mr. McKay is expected to cite several instances in which Mr. Meese may have created the appearance of impropriety, including the following:

• Mr. Meese's involvement in a \$1 billion Iraqi pipeline project in which E. Robert Wallach, his law-

yer and close friend, had a financial

interest in.

• Mr. Meese's ties to Wedtech Corp., a New York-based military contractor that has been accused of attempting to bribe public officials in exchange for their assistance.

• Mr. Meese's investment of about \$55,000 with a California financial adviser who was a consultant to Wedtech.

Mr. McKay's report will be forwarded to the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, which is responsible for investigating allegations of wrongdoing by federal law-enforcement officials.

In investigations of other officials, the director of the office, Michael E. Shaheen Jr., has demonstrated a willingness to stand up to his government superiors.

If he does not clear Mr. Meese, Mr. Shaheen could recommend a range of penalties, from a mild reprimand to dismissal, and career officials in the Justice Department say they would not be surprised if Mr. Shaheen recommended later this year that his superior, the attorney general, be disciplined and perhaps dismissed.

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In recent interviews, part of a public relations campaign intended to blunt the impact of whatever criticism is contained in the independent prosecutor's report, Mr. Meese has insisted that he is the victim of a "lynch mob" that includes Washington reporters and liberal lawmakers.

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Pinochet, Facing a Challenge, Seeks Ways to Stay in Power

By Shirley Christian
Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Facing a strong electoral challenge to his 15-year-old presidency, General Augusto Pinochet is said by supporters to have begun searching for a strategy to ensure that he remains in power after a coming plebiscite.

General Pinochet's concern stems from recent polls, which show that about one-third of the electorate is undecided or unwilling to indicate how it will vote in the plebiscite. Voters who say they have made up their minds appear about equally divided.

In recent interviews, people close to the president's campaign said a date for the vote, expected to be held sometime between Sept. 11 and Dec. 11, was still being determined to find the best moment from General Pinochet's stand-

point — for example, when he shows more strength in the polls or the improving economy sways more voters.

But they said that other options were being considered. One might be a last-minute constitutional change to extend General Pinochet's eight-year term by two years, then hold open elections. Another, considered remote at this point, is to call elections this year, on the theory that the president would run better against opposition candidates.

Leaders of the broad opposition front trying to replace the Chilean leader have repeatedly said that he will be tempted to resort to electoral fraud to retain power. He denies this.

"After having purity and normality throughout the process, we are not going to stain our hands at the very end for some crazy thing," General Pinochet said in a recent speech.

Rather than commit fraud, he said, he could just cancel the election. He said that his opponents were "inventing" the possibility of fraud to get financial assistance from foreign governments and other groups opposed to his leadership.

As Chile emerges from a long

period of tight control over political activity, the newspapers and radio news programs are dominated by political oratory, name calling, charges and countercharges. The opposition has received only limited access to television, which is largely state-controlled.

It is the continuing indecisiveness of the Chilean voter, according to Pinochet supporters, that is causing the nervousness in his campaign. The military commanders of the navy, the air force and the national police, who, along with General Pinochet as head of the army are supposed to nominate him and set the date for the voting, are said to be reluctant to do so unless the polls forecast victory.

The plebiscite was established by Chile's 1980 constitution as a step toward restoring democracy. Under this process, Chileans are to vote yes or no on an eight-year term for president by the candidate nominated by the military leadership. A year later, a congress is to be elected. At the end of the next president's term, in 1997, the next president is to be freely elected.

In theory, the military leadership may nominate someone other than the 72-year-old Pinochet, and for the last two years the other commanders have indicated that they



General Augusto Pinochet

would prefer a civilian president during the transition period.

But they also want to avoid an open split within the armed forces, which will probably lead them to bow to General Pinochet's wishes. The army is as large as the navy, air force and national police combined.

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As Chile emerges from a long

In New West, Sun Sets on Bronco Trade

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times

MILES CITY, Mont. — From as far away as Texas and Oklahoma they came, old-fashioned men in an old-fashioned business, and damn, they grumbled, finding good bucking stock like Skyrocket or Five Minutes to Midnight is nearly impossible these days.

The 20 or so horse traders had come, as they do every year in May, for Miles City's Bucking Horse Sale, the biggest auction of its kind in the West. It is a time for serious business — more than \$200,000 changed hands, as horses were bought for rodeos and canneries — and for such boisterous, drunken cowboy revelry that the National Guard had to be summoned once in the 1970s to restore order.

Lynn Beutler, 83, who was here to buy bucking stock for his nephew's rodeo in Oklahoma, stood by the chutes at the fairgrounds, checkbook in hand, and watched a young cowboy come hurtling out of the gate on orny gelding.

Mr. Beutler nodded approvingly. The horse kicked as it jumped, with its powerful back legs extended. This was no "canner" to be sold for 30 cents a pound (450 grams) and served as steak in Europe or Asia.

"When the land is fenced up and your liberty's taken away, you change, whether you're a man or a horse," said Bob Barthelmes, whose bronco-riding father was one of the men who mastered Skyrocket and whose grandfather was the post photographer at nearby Fort Keough during the Indian campaigns.

His eyes darted momentarily from buyer to buyer, looking for a nod or an upraised hand. "Sold to Mr. Lynn Beutler," he called. "That horse is going to Oklahoma."

With the estimated 17,000 wild horses left

in the West now protected by the federal government, rodeo contractors increasingly are forced to search for animals bred to buck, just as handicappers search racing charts for horses bred for speed. An irony of changing times in the West is that the horse, whose stamina helped settle states such as Montana, is now most valued as a performer in urban rodeos, the only American sport born from rodeos.

Bucking is a trait, and since most traits are unpredictable, a trader like Mr. Beutler figures he has invested well if six or seven of the 20 horses he buys turn out to be serviceable rodeo buckers. Prices range from several thousand dollars for a proven bucker down to a few hundred dollars for unnamed buckers.

Until a few years ago, Miles City, population 10,000, blocked off Main Street during the auction period and let everyone wander from bar to bar, drinks in hand. It got so rowdy that the town banned open containers on the street, and now the drinking is done inside the Bison Bar and the Log Cabin and Trail Inn. Cowboys stand there, 10 deep, passing cans of beer to friends who cannot reach the barstool talking about taming broncos like war veterans remembering a battle.

Back at the fairgrounds, Ed Grebe, a rancher, was checking on the 67 horses and 23 bulls he had brought in for auction.

"You get attached to these damn animals," said Mr. Grebe, who was liquidating his rodeo stock to concentrate on cattle ranching. "But the profit's not there like it used to be, and well, what the heck, we all go to survive."

Saudi Starts 5-Day U.K. Visit

By Associated Press

LONDON — The deputy prime minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, arrived here Monday for a five-day official visit. The prince is to meet with Queen Elizabeth II, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Sir George Howe, the foreign secretary.

ISRAEL: Aides Urge Use of More Guns to Curb Unrest

(Continued from page 1)

Mahmoud Husseini, after he failed to obey an order to halt, the director of Ramallah Hospital, Dr. Yasser Obeid, said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Husseini's family said he did not stop because he was deaf and could not hear the order.

More than 200 Palestinians have been killed since the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip began in early December.

During a tour of a factory near

TEL AVIV, Mr. Shamir said in a radio interview that Israel would respond to an increase in Arab attacks "swiftly and aggressively."

He said that a firebomb attack Sunday at Tel Aviv's main shopping mall was "more proof" that Arabs "are not just talking about the territories," but that the conflict concerned Israel's survival.

"These are blows against our existence," he said.

Israeli police, meanwhile, arrested three Palestinians suspected of trying to set a fire in a field in a Jerusalem suburb over the weekend, a radio report said.

Mr. Shamir also has said he would introduce legislation to imprison arsonists for up to 15 years.

Mr. Shamir was accompanied by two policemen up the stairway to the jailing bound for New York to before other passengers boarded. He waved briefly and appeared to

make a V with his fingers before entering the plane.

The police barred reporters from the tarmac at Ben Gurion International Airport and took identification documents from several journalists who ventured near the plane. Armed border patrol guards forced news photographers off the roof of the terminal building.

Last month, Mr. Shamir ordered the deportation of Mr. Arafat, 44, despite U.S. objections. The prime minister said on Israel radio Monday that the expulsion "will have a deterrent influence" on other Arabs.

He maintained that Mr. Arafat played a leading role in the Palestinian uprising.

The rebellion has adopted some of the methods advocated by Mr. Arafat, including use of commercial strikes and boycotts of Israeli products.

The organization said the money would go to organizations outside West Germany that care for the victims of forced labor or their dependents.

Daimler-Benz, now West Germany's largest industrial company, has been criticized for the role it played during the Hitler era. Criticism centered on its use during World War II of forced labor drafted from prisoner-of-war and concentration camps, enabling the company to expand production and make large profits.

Daimler-Benz AG To Pay War Fine

(Continued from page 1)

BONN — Daimler-Benz AG has agreed to pay 20 million marks (\$11.5 million) in compensation for employing forced labor during the Nazi era. The West German Red Cross said in a statement.

The organization said the money would go to organizations outside West Germany that care for the victims of forced labor or their dependents.

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The general strike was called to dramatize this demand, and Armenian protesters have declared that the strike will continue until they get the legislature's approval.

A spokesman for Baku radio, reached Monday night by telephone, said the new Azerbaijani party leader, Abdul-Rahman Veyzirov, spoke to a crowd of 10,000 in the city center during the day.

The spokesman said Mr. Veyzirov had met the crowd that he had met with a senior official in Moscow on the territorial dispute. But the spokesman said he did not know details of the remarks.

According to an official at the Soviet tourist agency in Yerevan, reached Monday by telephone, the general strike has closed almost all businesses, schools and other organizations in the city.

■ Purge Victims Cleared

Lev Kamenev and Grigori Zinoviev, Bolshevik colleagues of Lenin who were shot under Stalin after a purge trial in 1936, have been cleared of the crimes for which they were executed, the newspaper Izvestia said Monday.

The sentence of the two of of two others convicted in show trials — Yuri Pyatakov and Kari Radov — were annulled by the Soviet Supreme Court on Monday morning, the newspaper said.

"It said clearly that before the law, the state and the people, they are not guilty," Izvestia added. "The state which they were creating 50 years ago is giving them back their honor and name."

ETHNIC: New Protests

(Continued from page 1)

Yerevan residents said that Mr. Arutyunyan, the Armenian party chief, promised a crowd of 100,000 at Opera Square that the Nagorno-Karabakh question would be confronted with them with accusations of betrayal on the home front.

As a result, an adviser to Mr. Mitterrand predicted that any major realignment of French politics would go to the municipal elections in March. If Mr. Mitterrand confirms Mr. Rocard in his job, as expected, the jaunty prime minister will have the onerous task of tacking between left and right to secure the passage of legislation and a budget.

A certain institutional stability

will be guaranteed, however, as only an absolute majority of the 577 assembly deputies can topple the prime minister, which is unlikely to happen as long as the Communists are not completely alienated.

A Socialist majority would have

polished Mr. Mitterrand's image but also, paradoxically, complicated his ambition of reaching out to the center. "Even if he lost yesterday, Mitterrand won," contended a politician close to the president. "If the Socialists had won a majority, they would have resisted the president's opening to the center."

The parliamentary vote also confirmed that Mr. Mitterrand's hand-some re-election on May 8, with 54 percent of the popular vote, was not a mandate to steer France on a sharp leftward course. It is widely

FRANCE: Voters Opt for Pragmatism, Not Ideology

(Continued from page 1)

are frequently local leaders as well — mayors or regional councilors — and with cantonal and municipal elections on the horizon, many centrist politicians fear that a brusque switch of allegiances in Paris could confront them with accusations of betrayal on the home front.

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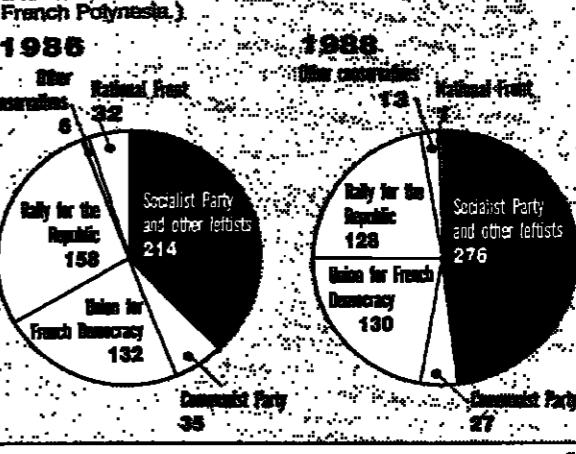
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France's National Assembly

The division of the 577 National Assembly seats before and after the June 12 election. (Two seats are to be contested in French Polynesia.)



agreed that Mr. Mitterrand won because he was the more reassuring candidate: an incarnation of legitimacy and continuity who disassociated himself from the Socialists.

The Socialists won 48.7 percent of the popular vote and the Communists 3.4 percent, for a slight leftish majority of 52.1 percent. The rightist coalition won 46.8 percent of the popular vote and the extreme-right National Front took 1.06 percent. Two seats from French Polynesia will be decided next Sunday.

The National Front's rout — its parliamentary group was reduced from 32 to a solitary deputy from

Toulon — relegated its stentorian leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, to a marginal role in French politics. Unlike the Communists, who survived thanks to deep local roots in various municipalities, the xenophobic National Front is not a permanent feature of the French political landscape.

Until Mr. Mitterrand's re-election on May 8, France had been governed for two years by a Socialist president sharing power with a rightist prime minister, an arrangement known as *cohabitation*.

It was an improvised system of checks and balances that the French apparently grew to appreciate.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AT HOME IN PARIS

SHORT OR LONG TERM

APARTMENT FOR RENT

PARIS PROMO

42-62-23-23

14th NEAR POISSY

14th NEAR CHAMPS ELYSEES

14th NEAR ST. GERMAIN

14th NEAR ST. GERMAIN

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14th NEAR ST. GERMAIN

ARTS / LEISURE



Sting, left, and George Michael performed at the "Freedomfest" in London for Nelson Mandela.



Eurythmics' Dave Stewart and Annie Lennox sang at Wembley.

Rock Bash for Mandela: Flop of Good Intentions

By Peter Watrous.

New York Times Service.

THE ALL-DAY rock concert called Freedomfest — Nelson Mandela's 70th Birthday Celebration — at Wembley Stadium outside of London with a sold-out audience of 72,000, turned out to be a sorry mixture of good intentions, political censorship and show business.

Six hours of it was broadcast Sunday all over the world, and its potential audience was in the billions. The show's producers estimated that they would earn nearly \$1 million, much of which was to be given away to charities.

On television in New York, it opened with a picture of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned South African leader, then cut to cartoons and African animals, and a few announcements by one of his hosts, Dennis Miller, Robert Townsend and Paula Yates.

The musical part of the show started with unidentified drummers, presumably African, there perhaps for local flavor. Then entered the rock star Sting dressed all in white, after which the program began in earnest.

For the most part, the next five hours were divided between rock, various municipalities and celebrity professionalism, interspersed with clodhopping, cynical group introductions and star interviews by the hosts, and moments of



Nelson Mandela, shown before he was imprisoned in 1964.

genuine emotion. Sting ran through an overlong, lukewarm set, followed by George Michael, dressed in black, who launched into a passionate version of Stevie Wonder's "Village Ghetto Land" that had the place shaking. Whether it was lack of enough suitable film — the show felt padded — or Michael's riveting performance, he was given a reprise later on the program.

Eurythmics was blandly professional and, featured for several songs too many, while Al Green

the situation forced a squeamish, uncomfortable happiness

from the interviewers and their guests, who had to say something pious without getting to the specifics of South Africa. If a viewer came to the show with no knowledge of South Africa or Mandela, he would not have had any after the show was over. Stripped of its context, Mandela's imprisonment was made to seem an unhappy accident that would quickly be taken care of now that it had been brought to the right people's attention.

The few overtly political moments that managed to sneak onto the air were electrifying. Jim Kerr, the lead singer for Simple Minds, dedicated a song to the leader of the African National Congress, ending his statement with "And to all the people who've given their

lives to the struggle, rest in peace." Peter Gabriel, first in the air, sang his ballad "Biko," dedicated to Steve Biko, the black South African activist who died in police custody, to which the crowd responded enthusiastically.

The show ended with the group Dire Straits, together again for the concert and joined by Eric Clapton. Rearing through a set including "Sultans of Swing," the group's hit of almost 10 years ago, it made a case for honest, uncliched music as a liberating force by itself. Still, the few moments when the artists were about South Africa turned the show business into something dramatic and galvanizing, and made much of the rest of the program seem like business as usual.

DOONESBURY



London — relegated to a minor role in France, the Comité des Sables, which was formed to keep the Parisian port of Le Havre from becoming a major port, has been given a new lease on life.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1988

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Winds of Change Blowing Only Fitfully in Toronto

By MICHAEL BABAD
Special to the Herald Tribune

TORONTO — It has been a year of change and conflict on the Toronto Stock Exchange, Canada's primary capital market, with a radical restructuring of the securities industry, firings of key exchange employees and the resignation of a top gun who allegedly misrepresented his academic background. Now the troubled exchange is trying to move into the high-tech future to ensure its position, but is meeting stiff opposition as it tries to pull more trading off the floor and onto computer screens.

At the heart of the dispute is the exchange's president, Pearce Bunting, who is butting heads with the recently formed Professional Traders Association. He says he believes in computerized trading systems and feels that Canada's largest exchange cannot maintain the status quo.

The aim is to make the transition from a national to a global exchange.

"It's no good us being the same as our competitors. We have to be better," said Mr. Bunting, 58. He said that his exchange accounts for about 76 percent of trading in Canada and 42 percent of trading in interlisted Canadian stocks in North America.

"What we're trying to do is to make a transition from a national to a global exchange," he said. "We want to ensure that we remain the place where Canadian stocks are predominantly traded."

"If we just stay where we are," he added, "inevitably our stocks will drift off to New York."

Toronto, among the top seven stock exchanges in the world, is studying two new trading systems. Officials will choose one next year and spend up to 20 million Canadian dollars (\$16.4 million) putting it into operation. Mr. Bunting said that 65 percent of trading is already automated, either on the floor or through a "computer-assisted trading system" known as CATS that automatically matches buy and sell orders on certain stocks. Its technology has been licensed to the Paris Bourse.

Carl Christie, chairman of the group representing the majority of about 550 Toronto traders, does not like what he views as Mr. Bunting's move toward full automation. He also has criticized Mr. Bunting's management style, describing it as "rather dictatorial."

ANOTHER problem involves Terry Popowich, a vice president and a protégé of Mr. Bunting who early this year dismissed 20 workers, many of them senior employees, before he was accused of lying about his academic background on his résumé. He eventually resigned. Mr. Christie says that the employees who were dismissed "were dedicated to the floor, to combining a good system of integrating technology with the old system of face-to-face auction."

John Bart, a professor of finance at the University of Windsor, Ontario, shares Mr. Bunting's view that the exchange must either advance technologically or wither.

"If Canada's premier capital market doesn't keep pace and lead the way, then there's a very real chance it could be left behind," said Mr. Bart, who heads a 3,600-member association of individual investors.

Andrew Kneiwasser, president of the Investment Dealers Association of Canada, whose membership has grown to 86 from 65 about a year ago, said that his group was confident that a exchange will find the right mix between computer and face-to-face trading.

The exchange's 300-stock composite index hit a record closing high on Aug. 13 of 4,112.86. The ensuing collapse wiped out many gains, with the index losing a record 400.37 points or about 11 percent on Oct. 19 to end at 3,198.21. It is still recovering, and closed Friday at 3,379.94, up 1.75 points.

Last year, Toronto was the second-ranking stock exchange in

See TORONTO, Page 11

Currency Rates

June 13									
Currency		D.M.		F.F.		H.L.		G.M.	
Australian		1.026		6.251		1.021		5.244	
Belgian		2.657		1.189		2.622		1.165	
Brazil		2.213		1.207		2.197		1.205	
British		1.270		1.241		1.264		1.262	
Canadian		1.213		1.202		1.211		1.207	
Danish		1.217		1.184		1.204		1.188	
Dutch		1.202		1.205		1.202		1.203	
Ecuador		1.270		1.254		1.264		1.255	
Egypt		1.217		1.204		1.216		1.205	
French		1.220		1.215		1.220		1.215	
German		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Greek		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Hungarian		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Iceland		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Icelandic		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Icelandic		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Irish		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Italian		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Japanese		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Kuwaiti		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Latvian		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Lithuanian		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Luxembourg		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Malta		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Mexican		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Mexican		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
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Mexican		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
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Mexican		1.217		1.212		1.217		1.212	
Mexican		1.217							

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Icahn Says Kravis May Target Texaco

By Our Staff From Despatch
MOUNT KISCO, New York — Investor Carl C. Icahn said today that Kohlberg Kravis & Co. had informed him that if his \$60-per-share offer for Texaco Inc. is put to a shareholder vote, the New York investment might be willing to make a higher offer.

According to Mr. Icahn, Henry Kravis, a principal in Kohlberg, Kravis, said Sunday that a friendly offer of Texaco could be fixed through asset sales and borrowing, but Mr. Kravis emphasized that such a takeover would have to friendly. "If you want to pay higher, I'll pay higher or I'll step aside."

Deutsche Esso's Profit Skids By 77% to 62.5 Million DM

By Our Staff From Despatch
HAMBURG — Deutsche Esso, a wholly owned West German subsidiary of Exxon Corp., said today that its net profit plunged 77 percent to 62.5 million Deutsche marks (\$36.5 million) in 1987 because of falling prices for natural gas and oil. The company posted a 268.9 million DM net profit in 1986. Thomas Kohlmann, the managing director, said that Deutsche Esso hoped to return to profitability in the oil refining and marketing sectors within two years. He said the company had to withdraw 82 million DM from reserves for anticipated price increases to pay a 145 million DM dividend to Exxon Corp. Deutsche Esso withdrew 38 million DM from reserves the previous year.

FLICK: West German Banks Block Bid for Feldmühle

Continued from Page 1)
On the other hand, are not all in favor of them. Maybe they aren't used to the idea. They are becoming quite common in France." West German banks have limited influence over the nation's corporate sector, with board members from the three largest commercial banks — Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG — sitting on the supervisory and management boards of nearly every major company.

Deutsche Bank's managing director, Alfred Herrhausen, for example, is also supervisory board chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, the nation's largest industrial concern, and is widely cited with engineering Edward Dier's elevation to his current post of managing board chairman of Daimler.

Stock Indexes

Manufacturers' Profit Margins At 6% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — The profit margins of U.S. manufacturing companies widened in the first quarter to 6 percent of sales from 4.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987 and 4.4 percent a year earlier, the government said Monday.

Profits of manufacturers amounted to \$36.92 billion for January through March on sales of \$611.78 billion, the Commerce Department said.

In the final quarter of 1987, the companies posted \$26.13 billion in profits on sales of \$627.68 billion. In the first quarter of last year, profits were \$24.72 billion and sales were \$556.77 billion.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, manufacturers' profits rose to 6.3 percent of sales in the first quarter from 4.4 percent in the fourth quarter.

SAS: \$1.5 Billion Order for MD-80s

Continued from first finance page)
However, that they were leaving options open on future aircraft selection.

Mr. Carizon, president of SAS, said he was disappointed with Boeing's decision to halt development of a new aircraft it called the KC-9. "If Boeing comes with a competitive offer, we will reconsider," he said.

SAS engineers had collaborated on the design of the 717 interior and were studying ways to improve the cabin of the MD-80 series. The lessons now available have a seating configuration of two and three abreast. Mr. Carizon has said that business-class passengers should not be seated more than two abreast.

The SAS order gives McDonnell Douglas a major boost in European markets by encouraging other carriers to order the plane, analysts said. The stretch MD-80, an updated version of the older twin-engine KC-9, is a competitor with Airbus Industrie's short-haul A-320.

SAS said that 50 percent of the financing for the purchase of the 4D-80 aircraft would be financed internally and 50 percent through borrowing on the capital markets. Mr. Carizon said there were no plans to press ahead with changes that would permit the direct listing of SAS shares on Scandinavian exchanges. SAS is owned jointly by three holding companies in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In each country, the government has a 50 percent stake in the holding company.

Mr. Icahn said he told Mr. Kravis, "Icahn said he did not want to enter a bidding war with Kohlberg Kravis." The investor claimed that Mr. Kravis was angered by repeated allegations by Texaco that purchases of Texaco stock by Bear Stearns & Co. for Kohlberg Kravis were coordinated with Mr. Icahn.

Mr. Icahn also said he felt that Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. might still be interested in buying Texaco's Canadian subsidiary and might be willing to help finance Mr. Icahn's bid.

But sources close to the Canadian oil and gas company said that brief discussions between Mr. Icahn and Gulf Canada about such an investment had ended.

"I would not even characterize them as negotiations," said one person familiar with the talks. "We had some preliminary discussions. They were quick and dirty."

Mr. Icahn disclosed Sunday that he had held talks with Gulf Canada in a deposition. It was taken as part of a suit by Texaco accuses him of manipulating the company's stock price.

Under the proposal, Gulf Canada would have helped finance a takeover of Texaco by Mr. Icahn. In exchange, it would have received Texaco's 78 percent stake in Texaco Canada and preferred stock in the parent company.

A Texaco spokeswoman said the company would have no immediate comment on Mr. Icahn's announcement of an escrow account for shareholders. He originally offered to put \$100 million in escrow to ease market suspicions that he could not come up with the money to buy the company.

Since Mr. Icahn launched his bid last month, Texaco's stock has remained at levels \$9 to \$10 below his offering price. (Reuters, AP, NYT)

Daishowa Buys Reed Interest in Canadian Mill

By Our Staff From Despatch
LONDON — Reed International PLC, the British publishing and paper group, has agreed to sell its North American Paper Group for \$31 million Canadian dollars (\$317.4 million) to a Canadian subsidiary of Daishowa Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

The price includes 66 million Canadian dollars of net debt in the business.

The group consists mainly of a Quebec mill that produces 441,000 tons of paperboard and unbleached sulphite pulp, flexible packaging and lignosulphates. The group comprises Reed Inc., Reed Canadian Holding, Papeterie Reed and Reed Lignin Inc.

The group has 2,300 employees. In the year to April 2, it posted trading profits of \$7.9 million Canadian dollars on sales of 417 million dollars.

Daishowa has interests in several North American paper companies, including Cariboo Pulp & Paper and Quesnel River Pulp.

U.S. Court Allows Banks To Deal in Some Securities

By Our Staff From Despatch
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday allowed banks to use subsidiaries to underwrite and deal in certain securities that had been restricted.

The court, over two dissenting votes, let stand a ruling that such activity does not violate a 1933 law aimed primarily at protecting the financial stability of banks.

The 1933 federal law, the Glass-Steagall Act, was approved by Congress in part as a reaction to the stock market crash of 1929.

The law placed various restrictions on banks, in large measure to protect depositors from being squandered in securities companies.

In recent years, however, the rules separating commercial and investment banking activities have been weakened.

At issue in the case were rulings by the Federal Reserve Board allowing some big banks to use subsidiaries to underwrite and deal in municipal revenue bonds, mortgage-related securities and the short-term corporate debt known as commercial paper.

Banks previously had been limited to activities in such low-risk securities as municipal general obligation bonds and U.S. government issues.

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CBS Chief Tries to Ease Alarm on Ratings

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Faced with dissatisfaction among 200 affiliates, CBS Inc. has attempted to convince local stations that a plan to lift the network out of third place in the U.S. television ratings

"48 Hours" and "West 57th," calling "48 Hours" one of the most innovative news shows on the air. He also gave a vote of confidence to Dan Rather, the network's news anchor.

Many affiliate managers ap-

peared heartened that the network had won the bidding for broadcasting the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, even though its bid of \$243 million was called unrealistically high by executives of other networks.

TORONTO: Change Seems Fateful

(Continued from first finance page)

North America on the basis of share trading volume, after the New York Stock Exchange, and third on the basis of dollar value traded, after the American Stock Exchange. Volume of shares jumped almost 51 percent from 1986 to 7.4 billion shares as dollar value for the year increased more than 57 percent to 100.2 billion dollars.

Levels are down this year. By the end of April, 1.8 billion shares had been traded, compared to 2.73 billion in the comparable period of 1987, while value was at 22.7 billion dollars, down from 38.8 billion.

Mr. Tisch used the opportunity to address rumors that CBS might sell its television network or a piece of it. "We will not settle for third place or second place for that matter."

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His parents were less other the driving force, and it Charles grew up hearing beliefs, but it was his use of such that had been taught to his teachers came to be.

As an actor, Johnson after. When he was a student at the Royal Academy, he was already at the top. But his talents were far from a jump shot from his hometown, Lansing, and his parents were part of a crowd of 39,183.

NBA FINALS: GAME 3

The Silverdome for Game 3 of the National Basketball Association's between his Los Angeles Lakers and the Detroit Pistons. And when the Pistons could play run-and-shoot basketball with the defending champion, responded with 14 assists, 18 points and 6 rebounds as the Lakers won easily, 99-86, to take a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven series.

Los Angeles shot 51 percent from the field — the first time in their last 10 playoff games that the Pistons

gave a team to make more than 50 percent.

Every Lakers starter played in double figures, led by

Worthy with 24 points and C. Green with 21. Isiah Thomas

and Detroit with 28.

"They didn't try to run at all in

A, but I knew they would here,"

Johnson. "Throughout the game by hitting our shots, I was good. And then when we were running and he was at his best, really in his rhythm."

Los Angeles led only by 47-46 at half-time, but as the Pistons played hesitantly during the third and fourth quarters — making only 16 of 47 shots — Laker confidence grew so much that Detroit never truly threatened.

Johnson put a final exclamation point on his performance. Driving into the lane, he twisted his head to his left; three Pistons headed that way, clearing a path to the basket. The lay-up gave the Lakers a 94-80 lead.

"This was the first time that we've really been beat," said Laimbeer. "We have to realize that they beat us, not just that we can beat them."

"It's hard to imagine anyone over-taking a team that includes Johnson, who led his team to the Michigan high school championship his senior year, the NCAA title at Michigan State in his sophomore season and is seeking to take Los Angeles to its fifth title in his nine professional seasons in the NBA. "Being at home does make it

extra special," he said, "but I have to keep it in perspective. If I get caught up in being back here, I won't get to play my game."

In the first two games, that was something he didn't do. Part of the reason was Detroit's refusal to run. Another was its defense, which shadowed and bumped Johnson whenever he dribbled up the floor.

There were times when he couldn't escape that in Game 3, especially when Dennis Rodman was in the game. The Pistons' swingman prided himself on his quickness, but on Sunday he was often reduced to reaching out and harrassing Johnson.

But only when Johnson was slowed down long enough to be caught. Early in the second period, he had taken only one shot but was still the game's dominant player. That became obvious the last 10 minutes of the half. First, he assisted on three of four baskets, then racked up seven straight points himself. One basket came when he rebounded, dribbled the length of the court and made a running hook shot in traffic.

"The running style definitely caters to his game," said Detroit guard Vinny Johnson. "They were running and he was at his best, really in his rhythm."

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Johnson put a final exclamation point on his performance. Driving into the lane, he twisted his head to his left; three Pistons headed that way, clearing a path to the basket. The lay-up gave the Lakers a 94-80 lead.

"This was the first time that we've really been beat," said Laimbeer. "We have to realize that they beat us, not just that we can beat them."

"It's hard to imagine anyone over-taking a team that includes Johnson, who led his team to the Michigan high school championship his senior year, the NCAA title at Michigan State in his sophomore season and is seeking to take Los Angeles to its fifth title in his nine professional seasons in the NBA. "Being at home does make it



Magic Johnson, right, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, exchanging midlevel fives toward the end of Game 3.

Brown Leaving KU to Coach Spurs

United Press International

LAWRENCE, Kansas — Larry Brown, who this season led Kansas to the NCAA title, resigned Monday to become coach of the National Basketball Association's San Antonio Spurs.

Kansas has been a special place for me," Brown said, but the "offer at San Antonio is a once in a lifetime opportunity I couldn't turn down." He reportedly will sign a \$3.5 million, five-year contract. He will replace Bob Weiss, who was fired this month after two seasons as coach.

At Kansas, Brown had a 135-44 record, which included berths in the 1986 and 1988 Final Fours.

His combined college mark, including two years at UCLA (1979-81) is 177-61. Professionally, he coached New Jersey, Denver and Carolina.

Rockets Tap Chaney

Don Chaney on Monday was named head coach of the NBA Rockets. The Associated Press reported from Houston. He replaces Bill Fitch, who was fired June 6 after five seasons with the Rockets.

Chaney, who played at the University of Houston and then for the Boston Celtics, is a former head coach of the Los Angeles Clippers. He has also been an assistant coach with the Detroit Pistons and Atlanta Hawks.

SPORTS

Yount's Bat Spurs 16-2 Romp

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatchers

CHICAGO — With his team ahead, 13-2, Robin Yount could be forgiven for indulging in a little selflessness.

Yount had singled in Sunday's first inning, homered in the third and doubled in the sixth. He was the leadoff batter in the eighth. "I was aware that I needed a triple to hit for the cycle, and in a game like that you can gamble," said Yount, who hit a deep drive to left-center and made a headlong dive safely into third, becoming the third Milwaukee Brewer ever to hit for the cycle.

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Dale Sveum hit two home runs and Rob Deer added a two-run shot to lead a 16-hit attack as Milwaukee pounded the White Sox.

The only other two Brewers to hit for the cycle were Mike Hegan in 1976 and Charlie Moore in 1980. "It takes some luck," said Yount. "The triple is the hardest hit to get, because you have to hit it in the right place — you have to find an alley."

The 16 runs and 9 extra-base hits were season highs for Milwaukee. "We're just a fast, fun team," said Manager Tom Trebelhorn. "We go into their bullpen early and we hit some balls hard."

Sveum homered from both sides of the plate for the second time in his career. He hit a three-run shot batting left-handed in the fifth and a two-run homer right-handed in the eighth. "We shouldn't have to wait 60 games to get a blow-out," Sveum said. "We're too good a hitting team."

Royals 6, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Bill Buckner collected three hits and three RBIs to pace the Royals. Winner Ted Power, coming off two consecutive shutouts, retired 20 consecutive batters following Jack Howell's leadoff double in the second.



Bill Buckner, The Associated Press
Winning pitcher Danny Jackson, who also drove in three runs, scored the hard way in the second inning Sunday in San Francisco.

Hagler Calls It Quits

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatchers

RAVENNA, Italy — Former middleweight champion Marvin Hagler announced his retirement from boxing Sunday night, saying he didn't want to wait around for a rematch with Sugar Ray Leonard.

"My heart says yes" to continuing as a fighter, "but my brain says no," Hagler said after watching his half-brother, Robbie Sims, lose to World Boxing Association WBA middleweight champion Sambo Kalambay, a Zaire-born Italian, on a unanimous 12-round decision. Sims is 44-3-2 lifetime; Sims is 29-5-2.

The only reason I would return would be to regain my title, but since Leonard has been playing it would probably take another year to work things out, he said.

Hagler, 34, hasn't fought since losing a split decision to Leonard on April 6, 1987. Leonard, who came out of retirement for the bout, retired again following his victory but recently indicated that he might fight again.

"I think Ray is going to continue to play games, being the politician that he is," said Hagler. "I don't want to wait for him."

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Ballesteros Beats Three Foes In Playoff to Win U.S. Golf

The Associated Press

HARRISON, New York — Seve Ballesteros did not hesitate on the tee of the first playoff hole at the Westchester Classic on Sunday, and he left the green as champion.

On the 31-yard (28-meter) par-5 10th hole at the Westchester Country Club, the aggressive Spaniard went for his driver. "There was no question," he said. "In a four-man playoff you have to try to make birdie as soon as possible, because if you don't, someone else will."

His tee shot sailed left a little, catching a green-side bunker, but he blasted out and sank a five-foot (1.52-meter) putt that:

• Eliminated Greg Norman, David Frost and Ken Green;

• Gave Ballesteros his first U.S. title in three years and his sixth in all;

• Stamped him a likely favorite for this week's U.S. Open, a tournament Ballesteros ranks as his premier career target. "This is a tremendous help," he said. "Confidence is very important to me."

Ballesteros, Norman, Frost and Green all birdied the 18th to finish the regulation 72 holes at 276, eight shots under par. Norman came from six strokes off the pace with a 7-under par 64. Frost had a 68 and Ballesteros a 67 while Green, the third-round leader, shot a 70.

On the first playoff hole, all drove into trouble of one sort or another, and Ballesteros coped best. Frost came out of a fairway bunker but missed a 15-foot birdie putt; Green was bunkered in two and finally made a bogey; Norman's third-round chip shot from the deep rough left him with a makeable putt — for par.

Hagler: No waiting.

Seve Ballesteros: Confident.

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